

troops and keep your casualties down. And that's what I did."

Later in that tour he served as chief of staff of the Second Field Force and aided in planning of the Cambodian incursion of 1970, which incited fierce protests in the United States. The U.S. bombing of Cambodia that had preceded that operation was unknown to him, he said, as it was to the American public.

After he returned home he retired and headed to Princeton as a 48-year-old graduate student. He didn't conceal his military background but didn't advertise it either. When he started looking for a faculty job, he impressed his interviewers at the University of Vermont.

"He was an imposing presence," said Stoler, who shared with Kinnard a scholarly interest in military history.

"I remember Professor Kinnard as a very professional and enjoyable colleague," said Frank Bryan, who retired from UVM recently as a political science professor. "Our areas of expertise were different, of course, but I can say he was a very good 'department citizen'—always open and fair and collegial."

Nancy Viens was Kinnard's secretary at UVM for two years. She typed "The War Managers" for him.

In the beginning, she said, "I was very intimidated about working for a 6-foot general from the Army. I'd signed (anti-war) protest petitions and all that."

He surprised her, though, telling her, "I'm not your average run-of-the-mill general."

"He turned out to be one of the nicest people I've ever known," she said, adding that he kept in touch with her for years after they both left UVM. Of the Vietnam War debates, she said, "He had sympathy for both sides. He did his job as a general and then he got out."

In the Independent interview, Kinnard was asked what he taught UVM students about the Vietnam War.

"I taught them that it was a war that should not have been fought," he said. "It should not have gone past the advisory effort. I traced for them all the presidential decisions that were made, going from Truman all the way up through Nixon, and showed how each one led to another. But those decisions were made at political levels; the generals had no part in them."

He acknowledged that patriotism could take many forms, and that the war opponents had done the country "a great service."

Following their joint appearance on "Good Morning America," Kinnard told the Independent interviewer, Westmoreland gave him a ride to Laguardia Airport, and Kinnard gave Westmoreland a copy of his book.

"Well, God, he called me for a whole week, asking, 'Who said this?' and 'Who said that?'" Kinnard recalled. "I said, I can't tell you that, General Westmoreland," because I had promised the respondents anonymity. I went away to Maine for a week, and the book arrived in the mail with his notes written on damn near every page."

After Kinnard left UVM, he continued lecturing and writing, holding positions at the University of Oklahoma, Naval War College, National Defense University and University of Richmond. In 1994, President Clinton appointed him to the American Battle Monuments Commission and he helped plan the World War II memorial on the National Mall.

"He wasn't a retiring type," Frederick Kinnard said.

"Doug Kinnard had the wonderful facility of being highly knowledgeable and impeccably honest," said Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., in an email. "I've relied on his good judgment for years. Marcelle and I were sorry to learn of his passing and send condo-

lences to his family." Besides his son, Douglas Kinnard is survived by his wife, Wade Tyree Kinnard. He will be buried at West Point Aug. 15.

### GRAMEEN BANK

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to take a moment to speak about troubling actions by the Government of Bangladesh against the Grameen Bank.

Founded in 1983 by Professor Mohammed Yunus, the Grameen Bank has been a model of the immense potential of microfinance for economic development. By providing small loans to the world's poorest people who possess the skills but not the financing needed to start a small business, microcredit institutions have shown to be successful in promoting the most effective means of poverty reduction, the empowerment of women. The Grameen Bank, about which volumes have been written, has been a leading example of these successful borrower-owned banks, and the model has spread from Bangladesh throughout Southeast Asia and beyond.

The proposal of the Government of Bangladesh to dissolve the Grameen Bank into 19 separate entities would curtail one of the best mechanisms for reducing poverty in Bangladesh. This radical restructuring would fragment Grameen's governance structure, essentially rendering it powerless. It would move ownership of the bank from the people with a vested interest in its success to an assortment of agencies with no legal relationships with the public.

The force behind the efforts to weaken the Grameen Bank is none other than Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, who has clashed with Professor Yunus since the latter won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 and expressed interest in running for public office himself. Threatened by Professor Yunus' popularity, the Prime Minister has tried for years to undermine his authority and influence.

The Grameen Bank has been targeted by the government-created Grameen Bank Commission, and Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was instrumental in Yunus' removal from his position as Grameen's managing director through an age mandated retirement although no such mandate exists for the country's private banks. Most recently, the government has accused several microcredit companies founded by Professor Yunus of failing to pay taxes, which he has denied as baseless. The Prime Minister's vendetta against Professor Yunus seems to have no limit.

I want to echo the sentiments of my friend Senator DURBIN who has spoken about this, as well as 17 Senators, who sent a letter to Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina last year. I join them and leaders of goodwill around the world in supporting the Grameen Bank and Professor Yunus. They have been bright spots in one of the world's poorest countries whose own nationalized banks are failing.

Millions of Bangladesh's poorest people, particularly women, need access to the credit the Grameen Bank provides. Rather than continue to persecute Professor Yunus, the Prime Minister and her government should learn from his example and redirect their efforts to helping improve the lives of the people they have a responsibility to serve.

### TRIBUTE TO THE LYNN FAMILY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of the Senate a notable family whose work has made a unique and meaningful contribution to the Vermont newspaper community and to our State. The Lynn family runs several Vermont newspapers, reporting local news and serving general commerce in these communities.

In 1984, Angelo Lynn bought the Addison County Independent, marking the beginning of a family newspaper operation based out of Middlebury, VT. Today, Angelo's three daughters have joined a five-generation newspaper tradition, each taking on a different Vermont town newspaper. With Elsie running the Colchester Sun and the Essex Reporter, Polly running the Mountain Times in Killington, and Christy working side by side with her father overseeing the advertising sales team of the Addison County Independent, the Lynn family reports stories Vermonters depend on.

While some of the biggest newspapers struggle, local papers are thriving, and the Lynn family has embraced the opportunity to influence the future of the newspaper industry. Focusing on local government, events, schools, sports and businesses, the Addison County Independent is a vital piece of the community it serves. It is personal and caring, and it reflects what matters to the residents of the community.

I congratulate Angelo Lynn on the success of his family-run newspaper operation. Mr. Lynn, his daughters, and his brother Emerson have harnessed local newspapers to strengthen our Vermont communities. I have included the New York Times article "Vermont Sisters with Roots in News Embrace Small-Town Papers" that covers each Lynn family member's individual story. I ask that the text of this article, dated August 15, 2013, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### VERMONT SISTERS WITH ROOTS IN NEWS EMBRACE SMALL-TOWN PAPERS

(By Christine Haughney)

MIDDLEBURY, VT.—King Lear's three daughters had their lands and loyalties to fight over. Jane Austen's Dashwood sisters had the prospect of marriage to occupy them, and Anton Chekhov's three sisters had local military officers to brighten their days.

None of them ever contemplated a future as risky as newspapers.

For a long time, neither did the Lynn sisters, even though they are a fifth-generation newspaper family. Polly, Christy and Elsie